The *MARYLAND* GAZETTE.

[XXIst Year.] THURSDAY, *March* 20, 1766. [No. 1071.]

March 19, 1766.

Mr. *GREEN*,

AS you were pleas'd to publiſh in your laſt GAZETTE, by the Order of ſome Gentlemen who had been Members of the Grand-Jury of this City, a Paper ſign'd by COLIN CAMPBELL, *Foreman*, greatly reflecting on our Characters, we deſire you will give the following Obſervation thereon a Place in your next Gazette.

WALTER DULANY, Mayor.
M. MACNEMARA,
G. STEUART,
JOHN BRICE,
U. SCOTT,
} Aldermen.

IT is a Fact too notorious to be denied, that the Paper entitled, *A Remonſtrance, &c.* printed in the laſt Gazette, as the Act of the Grand-Jury of the City of ANNAPOLIS, was actually framed after the Court broke up, and conſequently at a Time, when they had no Authority to act in that Capacity. By the Date indeed it appears to have been ready on the ſame Day of the Court's Adjournment; but as the Fact was inconteſtibly otherwiſe, the Back-Date they have given it, furniſhes a full Proof of their own Conſciouſneſs, that they were doing what they had no Kind of Authority to do. If then the Fact be true, that this Remonſtrance was finiſh'd and ſign'd after the Adjournment of the Court, it can be conſider'd only as the Act of *private* Men, *uſurping* the Character and Authority of Grand-Jurors, and with what Decency or Propriety ſuch a Body of Men (at the very Inſtant that they were violating the Conſtitution by aſſuming *unwarrantable Powers*) cou'd charge the Court with an *undue Exerciſe* of Authority, we ſubmit to the Conſideration of the Public.

Having premiſed thus much, we ſhall now deſcend to a particular Conſideration of the ſeveral Matters of Complaint in the Remonſtrance, as far as we are perſonally affected thereby, the firſt of which occurs in the *Fifth Article, to which we anſwer.

ART. 5. Altho' the Gentlemen have mention'd *Lotteries*, there never was but *one Lottery*, ſubject to the Management and Direction of the Corporation, and that the Money raiſed thereby, for the Uſe of the City, ſhould be applied accordingly, is unqueſtionable, as that the Corporation have taken every Step, in their Power, to that End. A great Part of the Sum has been long ago applied to the Building of a Wharf at the Head of the Dock, and ſundry Perſons were ſome Years ſince appointed by the Corporation to appropriate the Remainder to the Purpoſes intended, who, we have Reaſon to believe, from the repeated Publication of an Advertiſement in the Gazette, inviting Perſons to contract for doing the Work, as well as from private Applications, exerted their beſt Endeavours to execute the Truſt repoſed in them; but it ſeems no Undertaker could be found. What more could they do? If however they have been defective in their Duty, they alone muſt be anſwerable for it. But it is further alledg'd by theſe Gentlemen, "That other conſiderable Sums have accrued by Fines and Forfeitures to the Uſe of the Corporation, the *greateſt Part* of which Sums they have *Reaſon to believe* has been *miſapplied* or *ſunk*——" They would have done well in giving their Reaſons for this Belief, and pointing out the particular Objects they had in View, that the Guilty might have met with their deſerv'd Reproach, and the Innocent been ſcreen'd from any Suſpicions naturally ariſing from an Imputation ſo general and undiſcriminating. As ſo Tenderneſs was due to the former, ſo the latter by all the Conſiderations, which ſhou'd influence the Hearts and Conſciences of Men, ought not to have been included in a Charge of ſo atrocious a Nature. Money, ſay they, belonging to the Public has been ſunk —— with a long Daſh, to be ſupplied by the Reader's Imagination, who, if he has as little Charity in filling up the Chaſm as the *Author* had in making it, will comprehend the Members of the Court, and perhaps of the whole Corporation in the infamous Charge of Pocketing the Public Money. By whom has the greateſt Part of the Sums mention'd been *miſapplied*, or into whoſe Pockets has it *ſunk*? Let them ſpeak out and ſupport the Charge, or they will deſerve the Contempt of every Man, who has the leaſt Spark of Honour in his Breaſt, as calumniators and falſe Accuſers.

ART. 6. That many *Aldermen* have *refus'd* and *neglected* to give their Attendance, without *ſufficient* and *reaſonable* Excuſes, is not true.

ART. 7. With Reſpect to Mr. *Taſker*, the Court were govern'd by the Opinion of their late Recorder, who thought that no Step Mr. *Taſker* had taken, amounted to a *legal* Reſignation.

ART. 8. That Non-Attendance for a long Space of Time without *Reaſon* "is a Cauſe of Forfeiture" is a Matter of Opinion, which we ſhall not undertake to diſcuſs.

ART. 9. We do not know that Mr. *Maccubbin* ever made the Declaration alledg'd in this Article, and have ſome Reaſon to think it a Miſtake, as we are well inform'd, upon his being queſtion'd on the Subject, that he could not recollect his ever having made any ſuch Declaration.

ART. 10. When this Caſe happens or is likely to happen, it will be Time enough for the Complaint. At Preſent we ſee no Foundation for the Suppoſition, and conſequently the Inference falls to the Ground.

ART. 11. The Court choſe a Recorder on the very Day their former Recorder reſign'd, and altho' he did not chooſe to qualify at that Time, for Reaſons which they expected might in a little Time be remov'd, they do not think themſelves culpable for not proceeding to another Choice.

ART. 12. In this Article it is boldly aſſerted "that by the *Laws* of this Corporation, the "Mayor's Court is directed to meet the laſt "Tueſdays in *January*, *April*, *July*, and *October*," whereas there is not the leaſt Foundation for the Aſſertion, for no ſuch Law exiſts in the Corporation. The Remonſtrants therefore in this Part, utterly regardleſs of Truth, affirm a Fact totally falſe, to furniſh ſome Colour for charging the Court with a Diſregard of the *Laws*. With as little Truth is it alledg'd, "that private Buſineſs or "ſome *other* Motives, HAS always hitherto prevented the Court from *ſitting more* than *once* "in the Year." Since it is notorious that they have continually *ſat* upon the Days to which they have adjourn'd, and proceeded to ſuch Buſineſs as they thought requiſite.

We acknowledge we can ſee no Benefit, equal to the Inconvenience, which wou'd ariſe to the Community, from calling ſuch a Number of People, as are neceſſary to proceed in a Courſe of Buſineſs, ſo frequently from their Occupations, on which many of them muſt depend for their daily Bread.—That the Court therefore have not made it a Practice to ſit at Times, when no peculiar Circumſtances have render'd it Neceſſary or Expedient, may more fairly be aſcrib'd to their Tenderneſs for the Inhabitants, than to the ſelfiſh Conſiderations, ſuggeſted by the Remonſtrance.—We cannot moreover ſee the Conſiſtency of repreſenting ſome of the Bye-Laws, "as a Reſtriction of the "Liberty of the Subject, oppreſſive and unjuſt," and at the ſame Time complaining, that they have not been more vigorouſly executed by a frequent ſitting of the Court, for under theſe very Laws, it is notorious, that more Perſons have ſuffer'd, than under all the reſt put together. It is further alledged "that *ſome* Offenders are brought immediately to Trial, while *others* are indulg'd what "Time they are pleas'd to require." The Partiality, inſinuated in this Charge, we aver to be totally void of Truth, and defy the whole World to produce a ſingle Inſtance of it, which is all we can ſay, 'till ſomething more weighty than the *bare* Allegations of Men, who appear blindfoldly to have adopted whatever was dictated to them, and to have given the Sanction of their Names to many Falſehoods and Miſrepreſentations, may call upon us for a further Vindication of our Innocence.

ART. 13. This Article is obviated by our Anſwer to the Fifth.

ART. 15. This Charge is dictated by the ſame Spirit of Malevolence and Diſregard of Truth, with many of the reſt, already detected and expos'd. Whenever a Remonſtrance has been preſented to the Court by the Grand-Jury, it has been their conſtant and invariable Practice (without a ſingle Inſtance of Deviation, to the beſt of our Recollection) to convene the Corporation, and to lay it before them. How injurious then is the Imputation, "that the Remonſtrances from *for*-"*mer Grand-Jurors* have been *barely* read and "filed by the Clerk and *no further* Notice taken "of them."

In Anſwer to the Complaint againſt the Court, for Adjourning, which is intimated in Mr. *Colin Campbell's* Letter to the Printer, prefix'd to the Remonſtrance, we muſt beg Leave to lay before the Reader, a Narrative of that Proceeding, that he may judge what Right theſe Gentlemen had, to charge us with offering them any *Affront or Indignity* by the Adjournment.

The Court met on the laſt Tueſday in *January*, and adjourn'd on Account of the Proſecutor's Abſence, to Wedneſday the 19th of *February* following, when they met and proceeded to Buſineſs as uſual. They continued ſitting 'till Saturday Night, at which Time they propos'd to have broke up, but upon the Grand-Jury's Repreſentation, that they had ſtill more Buſineſs before them, and the Sheriff's craving a further Time to bring in a Delinquent, for whom he ſtood amerc'd, the Court adjourn'd to the 7th of *March* following, and inform'd the Grand-Jury, that they ſhou'd ſit no longer than the Day, to which they adjourn'd.

On the 7th of *March*, the Court met according to Adjournment, and in the Morning deſir'd the Grand-Jury to be expeditious in diſpatching their Buſineſs, informing them at the ſame Time, of their Reſolution to break up in the Afternoon. About 3 o'Clock, they brought down a Bill of Indictment and the Preſentments they had then found. At this Time the Foreman was aſk'd, Whether the Grand-Jury had any more Buſineſs before them, to which he anſwer'd, that they had Buſineſs enough to employ them Eight Days longer. They were then inform'd again of the Court's Reſolution to break up in the Evening, and deſired to diſpatch all the Buſineſs they cou'd in the mean Time. About 4 o'Clock, a Meſſenger was ſent up to the Grand-Jury, deſiring that they wou'd bring down the Preſentments they had found, and the Anſwer delivered to us was, that they wou'd be down in *Half an Hour*. After ſitting an *Hour* longer, the Court ſent their Clerk to them, repeating their Requeſt, that they wou'd bring down the Preſentments they had then prepar'd, and informing them that no Buſineſs lay before them, to which they anſwer'd, that they had not done nor did they know when they ſhou'd, whereupon the Court adjourn'd to the Court in Courſe.

Upon this State of the Caſe, † which to the beſt of our Remembrance is true in every Circumſtance, we muſt now appeal to all Perſons, acquainted with the Nature of theſe Affairs in this City, whether a competent Time was not allow'd to the Grand-Jury to accompliſh the Purpoſes, for which they were call'd together. Has it been known, that a Grand-Jury in this Town ever ſat longer? What Proſpect of Advantage was there, equal to the Inconvenience of detaining a conſiderable Number of Men from their Callings, to juſtify us in continuing the Court any longer? If they had really found a *great* Number of Preſentments,

* The ſeveral Articles of Charge in the Remonſtrance are referr'd to Numerically, to prevent the Neceſſity of a particular Introduction to each Article.

† The Mayor, not having been preſent 'till the laſt Day of the Court, is concern'd only in the Facts alledg'd in the above Narrative, to have happen'd on that Day.

ments, why did they not bring them down when they receiv'd the laſt Meſſage, and eſpecially when they had been ſo repeatedly Advertis'd of the Court's Reſolution to break up that Day? Did they not behave with Indecency, after declaring upon the firſt Meſſage to them, that they wou'd be down in *Half an Hour* and the Court's waiting an *Hour*, to ſend the abrupt Anſwer to the laſt Meſſage by the Clerk "that they had not done and "did not know when they ſhou'd"? If they had had any particular Buſineſs before them, which cou'd make it neceſſary for the Court to diſpenſe with their Reſolution, ſo often repeated, wou'd it not have been proper and decent to have come down and acquainted the Court therewith? If they intended to preſent a Remonſtrance to the Court and wanted ſome Time for that Purpoſe, why did they not give us an Intimation of their Deſign? If the Remonſtrance was actually prepar'd before the Court broke up, why was it not preſented, and if it was done afterwards, what Right had theſe Men to call themſelves a *Grand-Jury?*

Altho' we are fully convinc'd that the Perſons who compos'd the late Grand-Jury were miſled by the Influence of an *ill Adviſer*; yet as they have taken upon themſelves to father a Production, fill'd with Falſehoods and Miſrepreſentations injurious to our Characters, it became neceſſary in our Vindication, to charge them in general as the Authors of the Injury. The Conſideration of their having acted under a Deception, may palliate, but cannot juſtify their Conduct; for it was incumbent upon them to have examin'd into the Facts, and to have been well aſſur'd of the Truth of every Allegation, inſtead of adopting them upon the mere Authority of any Man's Aſſertion. It is undoubtedly, the Province of the Grand-Jury to remonſtrate againſt every Abuſe of Power in the Corporation, and as we pretend to no Exemption from Error, and it is both our Duty and Inclination to execute the Laws with the ſtricteſt Regard to the Good of the People, our Ears will ever be open to their juſt and decent Remonſtrances, whenever we may be ſo unfortunate as to deviate in any Inſtance from the End of our Inſtitution. We flatter ourſelves, that upon a candid diſpaſſionate Survey of our Conduct, we ſhall not appear to have been wantonly Oppreſſive, regardleſs of our Duty, partial in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, Embezzlers of the public Money, or conniving at it in others. Theſe are the decent Imputations, contain'd in the Remonſtrance, ſome of them ſtrongly inſinuated, and others expreſsly charg'd. If we are guilty, we deſire not to be ſcreen'd from the moſt public Cenſure, but if upon Examination it ſhall be found we are falſely accus'd, an open ingenuous Confeſſion of their Error, as well as a full Detection of the Arts by which our Accuſers have been miſled into this indecent Attack upon our Characters, may well be expected, as the Former will be but a reaſonable Satisfaction to the injur'd, and the Latter will furniſh the beſt Apology for their own Conduct.

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There has lately appeared in London, *the Writings of an Author, who ſigns himſelf* PACIFICUS: *One of his Performances, by way of Sample, we give our Readers (juſt as it was Publiſh'd in a late Northern Paper) by which they may judge of the Reſt. This ſordid Scribbler, whoever he is, ſhows as little Regard to Truth as to Good Manners, and has endeavour'd to vilify a great Number of Men much better than Himſelf; and will doubtleſs have the Curſes of every* American, *or Friend to* America, *who Reads his paltry Performances.*

This lying *Author firſt breaks out with obſerving,* "That, as the original Charters to the firſt "Settlers contain a Submiſſion to a conſtituti- "onal Right of taxing the Colonies, the Ame- "ricans cannot now, upon any rational Prin- "ciple, juſtify an Oppoſition to the late Laws "impoſing Taxes upon their *Deeds, Law Pro- "ceedings*, and other *Writings*;" *obſerving at the ſame Time,* "it would be dangerous and "diſgraceful to admit Repreſentatives from "hence, into the Houſe of Commons," *and adds,* "there is not the leaſt Cauſe to expect "Reſiſtance any where, except in Virginia and "New-England."——*He then proceeds,*

——OUR numerous and rich Iſlands give no Evidences of an ungovernable Temper; nor have the ceded Provinces afforded us any Cauſe to ſuſpect their Loyalty. Georgia, the two Carolinas, and Maryland, are quiet:—— *(a Miſtake.)*——As are alſo the two Jerſies,—*(worſe again,)*——Nova-Scotia, and Newfoundland,——*(doubted,)*——As to New-York, they are too honeſt and induſtrious a People to encourage Inſurrections:——*(thank you Meiſter for this.)* Some of the loweſt of the Inhabitants of that Colony are, as they are every where, ſomewhat inclined to diſorderly Practices;—*(what a Conjurer!)*—But Irregularities of the atrocious Nature of Inſurrections, will find no Encouragement in that Province, either among the middling Planters, or from Perſons in higher Stations:—— *(bleſs us! - thank you Meiſter again!)*——They are too regular Livers, too pious and too induſtrious, to entertain Sentiments of that black Dye:—*(the Lord love* US! *but God forgive* YOU.)—Nor need we be Jealous of Pennſylvania,—*(indeed you need!)*—— where induſtrious Propenſities are better rewarded by bountiful Nature than in New-York.

The Virginians indeed are immerſed in Libertiniſm; and the New-Englanders ſwell with the ſtiff Tenets of Independency. The latter are a crabbed Race, not very unlike their Half Brothers, the Indians, for unſocial Principles, and an unrelenting Cruelty. Their ſanguinary Laws againſt that harmleſs Sect the Quakers, are a full Proof of their unmerciful Diſpoſitions.

But ſhall Britain yield up her Birth Rights, for the Sake of pleaſing the Whim of Virginians, whoſe emaciated Bodies and pale Faces, prove at firſt Sight the Degeneracy of their Morals, and the conſumptive State of their natural Conſtitutions? Theſe yellow Shadows of Men are by no Means fit for a Conflict with our Troops: Nor will ever ſuch romantic Adventures of Chivalry enter into their trembling Hearts. Such Combatants would be far fitter for an Engagement with our Covent Garden Ladies, than with our embattled Squadrons. So ſoon as theſe doughty Champions found Matters growing ſerious, they might probably then look for Caverns where they could hide their ſhaking Limbs amongſt thoſe extenſive Woods which they are too lazy or too feeble to cut down; but they would never think of marching up in the View of our pointed Cannon, or bear to look at the martial Appearance of our advancing Armies. When no Danger is near, they may probably Vapour in their Provincial Aſſemblies; but I am certain, that in Virginia that Proverb will always maintain its Truth, *That empty Barrels make moſt Noiſe, when touched even with a Tap of our Knuckle.* He muſt be very tender of human Blood indeed, who can dread the Conſequences of a League between Virginia and New-England againſt Great-Britain. The Virginians, to give them their due, are too wiſe to be caught in ſuch a Mouſe Trap. In Caſe an Engagement offered, before the firſt Onſet they would get off as faſt as they could from the intended Field of Battle, leaving the Pumkin Gentry whom they hold in moſt ſovereign Contempt, to fight it out as they might, and then Snigger at the Trick they had played the NON CONS, who are alſo, by the Bye, too cautious to truſt ſuch Libertines in an Affair of too great Moment.

As for the New-Englanders, I have given their Characters already. They are the Joke of America. I cannot reaſonably imagine that ſuch a Hatred and ſour tempered Province can find any Allies. Their Valour ariſing from the Stems of their poiſonous Rum, will quickly evaporate in ſudden Tumults; which, like April Showers, will be almoſt as ſoon over as begun. They are not ſo diſtracted as to ſpend much of their Blood in ſo idle a Cauſe; in which indeed no Man, above the Degree of an Ideot, would riſque his Life, Property, and all that he holds dear in this World. He muſt have little Senſe, who would become liable to be treated as a Rebel for the Sake of ſhunning Payment of a Shilling or Eighteen Pence for a Sheet of ſtamped Paper. Our Colonies muſt be the veriеſt Beggars in the World, if ſuch inconſiderable Duties appear to be intolerable Burthens in their Eyes: And if they are in ſuch a State of Poverty, where can they find Cannon, Ammunition, and all the other Implements of War, together with MONEY, the Sinews of Mars.——It is impoſſible.

The Idea of a Rebellion in America, in Conſequence of ſuch an unimportant Subject of Diſpute, is merely Chimerical. It is a ſilly Utopian Fancy, which never can be midwifed into Exiſtence; a Bugbear that can frighten none but Perſons entirely ignorant of American Affairs. And ſince there are ſuch great Numbers who harbour miſtaken Notions of our Plantations, I have thus copiouſly laid the whole Affair before the Public, that every Subject of Britain may hereafter be entirely eaſy as to that Point, and chearfully concur with the Legiſlature in maintaining our national Dignity in this Diſpute, without making any Conceſſions to the Libertines of Virginia, or the Puritans of New-England.

What Subject of this great Republic, in his right Senſes, would agree that our Conſtitution, ſo vigorous and ſo well proportioned, ſhould be broke up at the Pleaſure of ſuch Opponents, by the Introduction of Repreſentatives from Virginia or New-England in our Houſe of Commons? Would our Morals be ſafe under Virginian Legiſlatures, or would our Church be in no Danger from Pumkin Senators? Shall we live to ſee the Spawn of our Tranſports occupy the higheſt Seats in our Common Wealth? Degenerate Britons! how can you entertain the humiliating Thought! Remember that Mr. Pitt, and all our real Patriots, have approved of this Tax. After mentioning theſe great Names, all further Arguments ought to ceaſe: So here I drop my Pen, *(for the Goodneſs of your Heart, 'twould have been no great Concern had your Head* drop *inſtead of your Pen!)* and leave the Diſapprovers of this Law to Bluſh for their ill-timed Diſapprobation. PACIFICUS.

To the PRINTERS *of the* LONDON CHRONICLE.

PACIFICUS has obliged the Public with a long Letter in the Gazetteer of the 7th of November, relating to our American Colonies, in which he ſeems to be unreaſonably angry with *Rationalis.*—If you know any Friends this good Man has in the World, I wiſh you would perſuade them to give their kind Advice to drop the Subject, as he appears not to underſtand either *the Foundation* or *End* of Government, the *Tempers* of Mankind, *the Intereſt* of theſe Kingdoms or *the original Contracts* upon which our Brethren and fellow Subjects firſt engaged to make Settlements in *America*. For until he is provided with ſome Knowledge of this Kind, he will only expoſe himſelf by writing *about* and *about* the Thing; but can never ſerve any good Purpoſe, if he has ſuch an Object in View.

If *Pacificus* has any Inclination to travel for Experience, I would adviſe him to go and reſide in *North America* before he writes again; and then I am much miſtaken if his next Letter will not tell us another Story. I have not met with that Man yet, who tho' ever ſo well inclined to promote the Oppreſſion *of Others*, could recommend or decently ſubmit to Oppreſſion when it fell upon himſelf. A MONITOR.

LONDON, *December* 24.

WE hear that all the Letters, Petitions, Memorials, &c. tranſmitted from the American Colonies to the Miniſtry, are now Printing by high Authority, in Order to be laid before an Auguſt Aſſembly.

The laſt Letters from Cadiz ſay, that the Spaniards are extremely buſy in tranſporting Ammunition and all Kinds of Warlike Stores, to their Settlements in America. Fifteen Hundred Muſquets, with the like Number of Swords, and One Thouſand Five Hundred Quintals of Powder went lately ſent to Carthagena, by the Caſtle Ship of War. A great Number of Piſtols are alſo expected at Cadiz, deſtined likewiſe for their American Colonies.

Extract of a Letter from Portugal.

"I find that the Change in the Miniſtry has taken Place, and that neither Mr. Pitt nor Lord Temple are come in; but even if they were, I ſhould have but little Hopes of any Redreſs to our Grievances, as Merchants Complaints, though ever ſo well founded, are beneath the Notice of ſuch great Men, who only think of enriching themſelves and Friends; they will let Things run to ſuch a Length, that the Trade will be irrecoverably loſt to all Engliſhmen."

BOSTON, *February* 17.

It is ſaid the People at Home approve of the Proceedings of the Americans reſpecting their Oppoſition to the late Taxation; only the Deſtruction of private Property they condemn: John Huſke, in the Houſe of Commons very facetiouſly called upon George Grenville as follows, "So my "Lord, I perceive I have had the Honour to be "hung in Effigy along ſide your Lordſhip in Ame- "rica,"—meaning the Affair at Liberty Tree in Boſton, on the firſt of November laſt. A great Number of Veſſels were put up for this Place, but no Freights; nor were any expected till Spring; before which Time it was hoped the Stamp Act would be repealed.

Divers Sentiments ſeem to be contained in the laſt private Letters from England, reſpecting the Repeal or Suſpenſion of the Stamp Act; ſome

me, (and yet those whose Wishes are no Ways imical to America) are dubious, or rather nuse to suspend their Opinion about it, till the leeting of a *full* Parliament, (the Number of lembers at their last Meeting not very far exeeding 100, whereas in a full Parliament, the lumber may exceed 500.)—Others remark, that the Parishes of Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Leighley, Halifax, Huthersfield, Rochdale, and few of the neareſt Country Towns, there are bove Five Hundred Thousand Men, Women, nd Children, all engaged in one Branch or other f the Woollen Manufacture; a Prevention of he Export of which, must prove greatly detrimental to them, should the Colonies persist in the manufacturing their own Cloths, and therefore oubt not the Act will be repealed---especially, y they, as the present Ministry seem greatly disosed to Interest themselves in the Welfare of the lation, and the Mercantile Part of it very studius to improve every Advantage for this desirable nd.---But however, seeing that all future Events re uncertain, we can only submit it to the two most powerful Arbitrators, perhaps that the World an produce. viz. *Time*, and the *British Parliament*.

March 3. Last Thursday Se'nnight was fixed on he Tree of LIBERTY, a Plate with the following Inscription. "This Tree was planted in the ear 1646, and pruned by Order of the SONS of IBERTY, February 14, 1766."

To the PRINTER,

I RECEIVED the other Day a Halifax Gazette, the first Thing that catched my Eye was a red Mark or Stain, which at a Distance might be taken or the Figure of a *Pirate's Bloody Flag*. But on nearer View, it proved to be a curious artificial Impression, with red Ink such as I had never before seen. The Device seems to be an empty egal Crown, Topsey-Turvey, in a *Field Gules* with two *Turkish Daggers* or *Highland Dirks* pierced through its Center, and forming nearly a *St James's* Cross. Between the Points of the *Daggers*, but untouched by either, is, AMERICA, with *Capitals inverted*. Between the Hilts or Handles of the Daggers is printed also in *Capitals* inverted, FOR A HALF PENNY. The Exargue also in Capitals is HONI SOIT QUI MAL. Y PENSE!

I mused a little, but soon concluded this must be a *Caracatura* of the late M----st-y and without further Hesitation, read it off Hand thus.

Those *Wretches* would, if they could, bring in the Pope, the Pretender and the Devil, overturn the Protestant Establishment, ruin their King and Country, and for a *Half Penny* destroy all the Colonies. And yet they and their Creatures are always crying up their own *Loyalty*, to all who suspect them, and *bawling*, "*Evil be to him that Evil thinks!*"

I was confirmed in this Reading by the Discovery of a Groupe of Figures before unnoticed, though placed near that already described. These were a hideous horned black fiend *Rampant* grasping an *Iron Trident*, the Mouth of a fiery Furnace *gaping*, the Flames red and azure Blazon'd, a green Dragon Pendant, the Pitchfork Surgent, a Jack Boot at the End on't, and an Immensity of "Bales and *Packages*" of Combustibles "kept" purposely *unpacked* to feed the *Flames*.

NEW-YORK, *February* 27.

We have certain Intelligence from Elizabeth Town, in New-Jersey, that the Magistrates and Lawyers carry on their Business in the Law as usual without Stamps. The same is done in many other Places, viz. in some Parts of Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and the Massachusetts, in which last Place, New-Jersey, &c. they intend, whether the Stamp-Act is repealed or not, in a few Weeks, to proceed in all Kinds of Business, without Regard to any unconstitutional Acts; and in the Governments of New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, St. Christophers, Antigua, &c. all Kinds of Business in Courts, &c. is already got into its usual Course, without Stamped-Paper.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, dated Jan. 22.

"Last Post brought G——M——— his preparatory Dispatches for his returning Home: You may judge of his Concern from the Effects this Intelligence produc'd.——Immediately after perusal, he was taken extremely ill, was twice blooded, and is at this Time in a very weak Condition. It was impossible he could receive a more unwelcome Piece of News. Consider, Sir, the awful Occasion of being summoned at a Sovereign's Command, to render Account of an Administration at a Time the conscious Soul feels the heavy Weight of Self-Conviction. The People here rejoice much, and flatter themselves, Oppression and partial Acts of Favour will not any more be exercised in these Parts.

"The Soldiers Barracks at Montreal, are burnt down by a late Fire; if it had happened at any other Season with the high Wind of that Day, the whole City would have been in Danger of being destroyed; but its Preservation was owing to the Snow that lay on the Tops of the Houses, which prevented the Fire spreading."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 13.

On Saturday the first Instant, about Eight o'Clock in the Morning, the Ship Ellis, Captain Egdon, from London, for this Place, was drove ashore on Absecom Beach, near Egg-Harbour, in a most violent Storm, where, it is feared, the Vessel will be totally lost, but that Part of the Cargo will be saved, though damaged. Captain Egdon, with Charles Wilson, Esq; a Passenger (who was appointed Comptroller of the Customs at Amboy, in New-Jersey) and John Wilson, Steward of the Ship, endeavoured to get ashore in the Boat; but the Surff ran so high, that they were soon overset, when the two last were drowned; the Captain, with great Difficulty being saved.—The Ship was a very fine new Vessel, and had a Cargo on board, said to be worth betwixt Twenty and Thirty Thousand Pounds Sterling; Part of which was thrown overboard the Night before, when the Ship first struck the Ground.

At a Court held for Northampton County, in Virginia, February, 11, 1766.

"On a Motion of the Clerk, and other Officers of this Court, praying their Opinion, whether an Act, entitled, An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, &c. in America, was binding on the Inhabitants of this Colony; and whether they, the said Officers, should incur any Penalties, by not using stamped Paper, agreeable to the Direction of the said Act: The Court unanimously declared it to be their Opinion, that the said Act did not Bind, Affect or Concern, the Inhabitants of this Colony, inasmuch as they conceive the said Act to be UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and that the said several Officers may proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices, without incurring any Penalties by Means thereof; which Opinion the Court doth Order to be recorded."

One Night last Week five Persons, coming up the River in a Shallop from Marcus-Hook, had like to have lost their Lives, by going to Sleep in the Cabbin, where there was Charcoal burning; but happily two of them waked, though almost gone, one of whom, the Master of the Vessel, got up to the Deck, when he fell down quite senseless, the Noise of which brought a Man on board from another Vessel, which luckily lay along Side of him; by whose Help he was brought to, and the others waked, and got out of the Cabbin, who all, after some Time, recovered.---It is strange that though so many Accidents of this Kind have happened, and though People have been so often warned of the Danger of being shut up with a Charcoal Fire, yet they will not be more upon their Guard against the fatal Consequences thereof.

On Thursday last a Flatt, coming to Town from Chester with Staves, was taken in the violent Storm we had, about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, betwixt that and Gloucester Point, when two Men were washed overboard, and have not since been found; and two others (one of them William Smedley, of Chester County) were drowned in the Vessel.

On Saturday Night last, about Twenty Brass Knockers were taken off from the Doors of the Inhabitants of this City.

On Sunday Night one of the Sailors belonging to the Ellis, Captain Egdon, was taken up, and committed to Jail here, for carrying off Goods, to a considerable Value, part of the Cargo of the said Ship.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 20.

On Tuesday last, EDMUND KEY, Esq; Attorney-General of this Province, was Sworn into the Office of Recorder of this City, in the Room of the Hon^ble^ DANIEL DULANY, Esq; who lately Resign'd that Office.

Just at the Minute of laying this Form on the Press for Publication, we have receiv'd a *Dublin* Paper of *Jan.* 18, and under the *London* Head, is the following Article, Dated *Jan.* 11. "The great Contest concerning the American Stamp-Act, we are "assured, is already compromised to the Satisfaction of all Parties. The Stamp-Act,—"it is said, will be Repealed, and the Supplies are to be raised by a Taxation to be "imposed by the American Assemblies "themselves, in whatever Way shall be "found most agreeable to themselves."

Mr. *GREEN*,

SIR,

YOU are desired by the SONS OF LIBERTY of *Cæcil* County, to insert the enclosed Association and Resolves in your next Gazette, provided it can be done before you have certain Intelligence from *Great-Britain* of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act.

Signed per Order,

JOSEPH EARLE, Secretary.

WE the Free Denizens and Liege Subjects of *Great Britain*, residing in this County of *Cæcil*, in the Province of *Maryland*, being duly sensible of the inestimable Blessings of our Happy Constitution, (the Benefits of which we derived from our Birth, and by the Tenour of our Conduct have never forfeited) cannot but be affected with the deepest Sentiments of Sorrow and Concern at the present alarming Conjuncture, so imminently threatning our dearest Rights and most invaluable Privileges.

To prevent as much as in us lieth this approaching Destruction of our Civil Liberties, as well as to Testify to all succeeding Ages, our just Abhorrence and Detestation of Slavery, and that we dare, by all lawful Means to maintain our Birth-Rights: The Subscribers hereof, with Hearts inviolably attached to the Person and Family of our present most gracious Sovereign, GEORGE THE THIRD, and attached with the firmest Principles of Fidelity and Loyalty to his Crown and Government, have thought proper to join and concur in the following Resolves.

First. That the Freemen of this Colony are, and ever have been since their first Emigration from *Great Britain*, entitled to all the Liberties, Franchises and Privileges, of the free Subjects of *Great Britain*.

Secondly. That the Imposition of internal Taxes on this Colony by the British Parliament, or any other Authority whatever, except that of the House of Delegates in this Province; and the depriving the Inhabitants thereof, of the Benefit of Tryals by Juries, by the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty is contrary to the Spirit of the English Constitution, destructive of our just Rights and Privileges, and tending to the Slavery and Ruin of us and our Posterity.

Thirdly. That the late Act of Parliament commonly called the Stamp Act, (being an express Violation of MAGNA CHARTA, contrary to the Declaration of Rights, and the Spirit of the Common Law) is unjust, illegal, and unconstitutional.

Fourthly and Lastly. We do hereby promise and agree, chearfully and cordially to unite with all our Fellow Subjects and Countrymen, throughout the whole extended Empire of *British-America*, in every just and lawful Measure, to maintain our Rights and Privileges.

Signed by Order of the Committee of Correspondence, by JOSEPH EARLE, Secretary.

Cæcil County, *March* 11, 1766.

☞ A Piece from *Virginia*, relating to Mr. *Ritchie*, is just come to Hand; but too late for this Week's Paper, shall be inserted in our next.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 19, 1766.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A SCHOONER, upwards of Fifty Tons Burthen, with two Suits of Sails, one of them quite new, and otherwise well Found for the Sea or Bay. Time will be given for the Payment, on paying Interest, and giving Security if required.

(2w) NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the Second of *April* next, at Mr. *John Ball's* in ANNAPOLIS, A PARCEL OF LIKELY NEGROES.

(2w) NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

WANTED

TO attend in a well-frequented TAVERN in *Annapolis*, A HOSTLER, who understands the Business well, and is a sober Man: Such an One will meet with good Encouragement, on Application to the Printer hereof.

THE Subſcriber, having furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, hereby acquaints the Public, That he has Open'd TAVERN at the Houſe where Mr. *Golder* formerly Lived, near the Town Gate in *Annapolis*, where Gentlemen, Travellers, and Others, who may be pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on meeting with the kindeſt Uſage, and beſt Accommodations for Themſelves and Horſes, from

Their humble Servant,
ROBERT JOHNSON.

N. B. He carries on the ROPE-MAKING and CABINET Buſineſſes in all their Branches, having furniſhed himſelf with the beſt Workmen from *London* and *Philadelphia*, and will ſell Cabinet Work at the *Philadelphia* Prices.

COMMITTED to *Prince-George*'s County Jail as Runaways, the Three following Fellows, *viz.*

John Williams, a Mulatto Convict, who ſays he came in the *Tryall*, Capt. *Errington*, and belongs to Capt. *Pearſon*.

A Negro by the Name of *Sam*, but ſays his Name is *Will*, and belongs to Mr. *Warren Dent*.

And, Negro *Nacy*, belonging to Mr. *Richard Woodward*.

Their Maſters are deſired to take them away, and pay Charges.

March 17. WM. TURNOR WOOTTON, Sheriff.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON Tueſday the 13th of *May* next, will be Run for, on the Race Ground in the City of *ANNAPOLIS*, to be made 4 Mile Heats as near as the Ground will allow, A PURSE of FIFTY PISTOLES, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, on the following Terms:

Every Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, that Runs for the ſaid Purſe, ſhall, if riſing 4 Years old next Graſs, carry 8 Stone (Saddle and Bridle included), if Five, 8 Stone and 10 Pounds; if Six, 9 Stone, and 6 Pounds; and Aged, 10 Stone.

And on the Day following, upon the ſame Ground, and upon the ſame Conditions, will be Run for, a PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES, by any Number of Horſes, Mares, or Geldings, the winning Horſe the preceding Day only excepted.

Every Perſon that puts in a Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, for the ſaid Purſe, ſhall Enter the ſame with Mr. JONAS GREEN, on the Saturday preceding the Race, and for the ſecond Day on the Monday, with whom he ſhall leave ſatisfactory Vouchers of his or her Age, and at the ſame Time ſhall pay Two Piſtoles Entrance, or Half that Sum, if a Subſcriber, for the Firſt Day; and One Guinea for the Second Day, or Half that Sum, if a Subſcriber.

The Time of Starting will be between One and Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Judges will be appointed to determine all Diſputes which may ariſe. 2

Prince-George's County, *Feb.* 27, 1766.

To be SOLD, agreeable to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. John Lawſon, *Deceaſed, on Tueſday the Firſt of* April *next, on the Premiſes, for Sterling Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or Current Money,*

TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, being Part of *Brooke Court*, and *Joſeph and Mary*, lying on *Patuxent* River, in the *Quaſcoes*, whereon is a good Brick Dwelling-Houſe, 40 Feet by 28, neatly Built; a good, well-built Kitchen, 24 Feet by 16, with one Brick End, under-pinn'd with Brick, a Brick Floor, and a good Chamber above; a neat, compleatly finiſh'd Milk-Houſe, 12 Feet ſquare, under-pinn'd with Stone, and a Brick Floor; a good Brick Cellar, with a Roof over it; a good Meat Houſe, Quarter, Corn Houſe, Granery, and other convenient Houſes; a good Apple Orchard of 500 Trees, which have been planted about 17 Years; a paled Garden, and Yard: The Land is extremely Rich, and the Plantation in good Repair.

Six Months Credit will be given for Payment of the Purchaſe Money, if required, upon giving good Security, and paying Intereſt.

(72) 2 X FRANCIS WARING, THOMAS LETCHWORTH.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Two laſt Seſſions of Aſſembly of this Province.

Some few Copies, more than the Number which the Printer is obliged to furniſh the Counties with, are Printed for Sale, which may be had at the Printing-Office, by thoſe who firſt apply for them.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,

GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, *and* LAPIDARY,

BEING encouraged by ſeveral GENTLEMEN in Town, has Open'd SHOP, at the Houſe of Mr. *William Knapp*, Watch-Maker, near the Town Gate, in *Annapolis*, where he Makes and Repairs all Sorts of SILVER and JEWELLERY WORK. He has at preſent for Sale, a neat Aſſortment of PLATE and JEWELS, made up in the beſt Manner, and of the neweſt Faſhions; and alſo, a large and curious variety of Stones, elegantly finiſh'd; together with a complete Apparatus for Cutting them agreeable to any Directions, either for Buckles, Buttons, Rings, Ear-Rings, Necklaces, *&c. &c.*

As he has been regularly bred to the above Branches, and the Work he has, being principally executed by Himſelf, the Public may depend on being ſerved upon much better Terms than have hitherto been practiſed: And, as many LADIES and GENTLEMEN, are frequently obliged to be ſupplied from *England* with the above Articles, on Account of their Orders not being punctually complied with here; he aſſures all ſuch as ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, that no Delay in the ſpeedy and effectual Execution of their Commands, ſhall for the Future induce them to ſend Home: Therefore humbly Hopes for the Encouragement of the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Province; to Merit and Preſerve which, ſhall be his conſtant Study, and greateſt Ambition.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Prices for old GOLD, SILVER, and SILVER LACE. 2

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 4, 1766.

ALL Perſons having any Claims againſt ANDREW THOMPSON, Rope-maker, Deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that ſuch Claims may be adjuſted, by

(4w) 3 ANTHONY STEWART, THOMAS RICHARDSON, } Executors.

SOME Time in the Month of *October* laſt, was left along Side of the Subſcriber's Sloop, in *Wiccocomico* River, by four Men ſuppoſed to be Sailors, A YAWL of about 18 Feet by the Keel, with a Chain faſtened to her Stem inſtead of a Painter. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to the Subſcriber in *Princeſs-Anne* Town.

(4w) 3 WILLIAM GEDDES.

WILLIAM KNAPP, WATCH-MAKER,

Hereby informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he is Removed from his late Dwelling near the COURT-HOUSE in *Annapolis*, to the Houſe next but One to that wherein Mrs. *M'Leod* formerly Lived, towards the Town-Gate; where he continues the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS, and is ready to execute the Orders (with all poſſible Diſpatch) of thoſe GENTLEMEN and LADIES who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their Commands. 5

LOST, on Chriſtmas Day, at the Fire near the Town Gate, A LEATHER BUCKET Mark'd [J. Green. 2.] Whoever has it is deſir'd to return it to the Owner.

Kent-Iſland, Dec. 20, 1765.

TO be Rented by the Subſcriber, the Ferry from *Kent-Iſland*, to *Annapolis*, and the Terms known by applying to

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

KENT-ISLAND, *Feb.* 15, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, and as he has a Number of Notes of Hand of Perſons living in the ſeveral Counties which have been due a long Time, they are deſired to pay them off, or they will be given into Lawyers Hands for the Collection of them; and he hereby informs the Public, that he will give no Credit after this Date.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

March 4, 1766.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living near *Annapolis*, on the 24th of *February* laſt, a bay Horſe, about 13 Hands high, with a ſtanding Mane, bob Tail, has a Star in his Forehead, Shod before, a Natural Pacer, and carries his hind Legs cloſe; alſo a black Mare, ſomewhat larger, with a ſtanding Mane, bob Tail, a white Spot on the right Side of her Neck, Trots and Gallops, their Brands unknown.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and Mare, and delivers them to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, or Ten Shillings for either, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

3 JOHN M'DONALL.

N. B. They are ſuppoſ'd to have been Stolen by *George White*, an old Offender, and his Accomplices, who broke Jail the ſame Night: Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves, on Conviction, ſhall receive a further Reward of Five Pounds.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 20, 1766.

WHEREAS ſundry Perſons have ſignified to Meſſrs. *Daniel Wolſtenholme*, *James Forte*, and *Stephen Weſt*, Truſtees for all the Creditors of Mr. *Reginald Grahame*, their Willingneſs to accept of an equal Dividend agreeable to the Tenor of a certain Deed of Truſt, but have omitted to ſend the Particulars, or even Groſs Amount, of their reſpective Claims; for Want of which it will be impoſſible to aſcertain the Amount of a Dividend to be adjuſted the enſuing Provincial Court:—Therefore, all thoſe who have juſt Claims and have neglected, are deſired to be ſpeedy in tranſmitting them to prevent their being Excluded.

4 JOHN CLAPHAM, for the Truſtees.

N. B. Such Claims as are not brought in before the ſecond of *April*, will be excluded.

MARYLAND, *February* 10, 1766.

SIR *Ellis Cunliffe*, Baronet, and *Robert Cunliffe*, Eſq; Sons, Executors, and ſurviving Partners of the late *Foſter Cunliffe* of *Liverpool*, formerly Trading to this Province by the Name of *Foſter Cunliffe and Sons*, having appointed the Subſcriber their Attorney in Fact, to whom all Perſons who have any Claim on ſaid Company, are deſired to apply: And all thoſe Indebted (to ſave further Trouble) are requeſted ſoon to pay.

4 THOMAS BRERETON, in *Talbot*.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subſcriber has a new Erected FERRY, on *Patowmack* River in *Virginia*, oppoſite to *Cedar-Point* in *Maryland*, 24 Miles diſtant from *Weſtmoreland* Court-Houſe, 40 from *Richmond*, 12 from *King George*, 26 from *Stafford*; from *Leeds-Town* 15 Miles, from *Port Royal* 12, and from *Fredericksburg* 34 Miles. There is a good FERRY kept, with ENTERTAINMENT, *&c.* by

4 GEORGE W. SPOONER.

Prince-George's County, *February* 14, 1766.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named *JEM*, he is a likely, lively, ſtrong made young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, is upon the yelloviſh Order, and has large Eyes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and delivers him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

As he is a notorious Villain, it is requeſted that all Maſters will make this known to their Servants, and by Way of Encouragement, promiſe them the Reward. He has a very extenſive Acquaintance, therefore may Travel far from home. I am told that he paſſed for a Free Negro in *Frederick* County laſt Year.

4 ROBERT TYLER.

Annapolis: Printed by JONAS GREEN, at his PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Charles-Street*: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s*6 a Year; and Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for 5*s*. the Firſt Week, and 1*s*. each Time after: And long Ones in Proportion.